

State of Vermont
Department of Vermont Health Access
208 State Street, NOB 1 South
Waterbury, VT 05671-1010
www.dvha.vermont.gov

Agency of Human Services

[Phone] 802-879-5903 [Fax] 802-879-5963

The Department of Vermont Health Access Medical Policy

Subject: Cystic Fibrosis Gene Test

Last Review: May 10, 2016

Revision 3: Revision 2: Revision 1:

Original Effective: June 15, 2015

Description of Service or Procedure

Cystic fibrosis (CF) is an autosomal recessive disorder (i.e. an individual needs to inherit a copy of a genetic variant from each parent in order to have the disease). If an individual inherits only one copy she will not inherit the actual disease but will be a carrier and could pass the disease to her children. If both parents carry the defective gene for CF, there is a 25% chance of producing a child with CF, a 50% chance the child will carry the CF gene but not have CF and a 25% chance the child will not carry the gene and not have CF. Approximately 70,000 individuals are affected by CF worldwide.

The CF gene test uses a blood sample or cells from inside the cheek for DNA analysis to identify the presence of a genetically altered cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene.

Prevalence of CF varies by ethnicity with Caucasians having the highest rates of about 1 in every 3,000 births.

Newborn screening for CF is done in the first 2 or 3 days after birth. If screening is positive, a sweat test is performed to confirm the diagnosis.

The severity of clinical symptoms that may occur in individuals with CF cannot be definitively predicted on cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator gene variant testing alone.

Genetic testing for CF is not available for the general public.

Disclaimer

Coverage is limited to that outlined in Medicaid Rule that pertains to the beneficiary's aid category. Prior Authorization (PA) is only valid if the beneficiary is eligible for the applicable item or service on the date of service.



Medicaid Rule

7102.2 Prior Authorization Determination

7103 Medical Necessity

Medicaid Rules can be found at http://humanservices.vermont.gov/on-line-rules

Coverage Position_

Cystic fibrosis testing may be covered for beneficiaries:

- When the CF gene test is prescribed by a licensed medical provider, enrolled in the Vermont Medicaid program, operating within their scope of practice in accordance with Vermont State Practice Act, who is knowledgeable in the use of the CF gene test and who provides medical care to the beneficiary AND
- When the clinical guidelines below are met.

Coverage Criteria

Cystic fibrosis testing may be covered for beneficiaries who:

- 1. Have clinical symptoms characteristic of CF (pancreatic insufficiency, lung function abnormalities and high sweat chloride test)
- 2. Have a family history of CF
- 3. Are couples planning a pregnancy
- 4. Are couples seeking prenatal care
- 5. Are reproductive partners of persons with CF
- 6. Desire a prenatal diagnosis to identify a fetus or embryo with CF for purposes of post-delivery care of the newborn.

Clinical guidelines for repeat service or procedure

The same criteria apply as for the initial use.

Type of service or procedure not covered (this list may not be all inclusive)_

Cystic fibrosis testing for the general public is not covered.

References

About Cystic Fibrosis. (2014). Retrieved February 11, 2016, from: https://www.cff.org/What-is-CF/About-Cystic-Fibrosis/

Bobadilla, J. L., Macek, M., Fine, J. P., Farrell, P. M. (2002). *Cystic fibrosis: A worldwide analysis of CFTR mutations-correlation with incidence data and application to screening*. Retrieved February 11, 2016, from:

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/humu.10041/pdf

Castellani, C., Picci, L., Tamanini, A., Girardi, P., Rizzotti, P., & Assael, B. (2009). Association between carrier screening and incidence of cystic fibrosis. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 302(23). Retrieved February 11, 2016, from:

http://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0CCcQFjAC&url=http% 3A%2F%2Fwww.researchgate.net%2Fprofile%2FBaroukh Assael%2Fpublication%2F40686773 Association_between_carrier_screening_and_incidence_of_cystic_fibrosis%2Flinks%2F0c960520ca5ef309d500 0000.pdf&ei=-

 $\underline{WzaVMHBMoeWgwSWmoLABw\&usg=AFQjCNET7QRyQzeMWXDR5dVBhieRELEShQ\&bvm=bv.}\\85464276,d.eXY$

Hayes, Inc. Hayes GTE Report. *Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Regulator (CFTR) Testing for Cystic Fibrosis*. Landsdale, PA: Hayes, Inc.; May 30, 2013.

Farrell, P., Rosenstein, B., White, T., Accurso, F., Castellani, C., Cutting, G. et al. (2008). Guidelines for diagnosis of cystic fibrosis in newborns through older adults: Cystic Fibrosis Foundation consensus report. *National Center for Biotechnology Information*, 153(2). Retrieved February 11, 2016, from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2810958/?log\$=activity

McKone, E. F., Amerson, S. S., Edwards, K. L., & Aitken, M. L. (2003). Effect of genotype on phenotype and mortality in cystic fibrosis: a retrospective cohort study. *The Lancet*, *361*(*9370*). Retrieved February 11, 2016, from: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12767731

National Human Genome Research Institute. (2013). *Learning about cystic fibrosis*. Retrieved February 11, 2016 from:

http://www.genome.gov/10001213

Rohlfs, E. M., Zhou, Z., Heim, R. A., Nagan, N., Rosenblum, L. S., Flynn, K. et al. (2011). Cystic fibrosis carrier testing in an ethnically diverse US population. *National Center for Biotechnology Information*, *57*(6). Retrieved February 11, 2016, from: http://www.clinchem.org/content/57/6/841.long

U.S. National Library of Medicine. Cystic Fibrosis. (2012). *Genetics home reference. Your guide to understanding genetic conditions. Cystic fibrosis*. Retrieved February 11, 2016, from: http://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/cystic-fibrosis

The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) (2011). Cystic fibrosis – prenatal screening and diagnosis. *Obstetrics and Gynecology, 171*. Retrieved February 11, 2016, from: http://www.acog.org/Patients/FAQs/Cystic-Fibrosis-Prenatal-Screening-and-Diagnosis

The American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) (2011). Update on carrier screening for cystic fibrosis, *Committee on Genetics*, 486. Retrieved February 11, 2016, from: http://www.acog.org/Resources-And-Publications/Committee-Opinions/Committee-on-Genetics/Update-on-Carrier-Screening-for-Cystic-Fibrosis

This document has been classified as public information.